THE FLORIDA COLLECTION

THE WEEKLY POST.

VOL. VI. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872. NO. 7

Neill McKay, Jr., Esq., Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places:

Whiteville, July 19th.

Smithville, July 20th.

At which places he will be happy to meet Col. Waddell, and will give him an equal division of time.

$223,000.

Under the above head, the *Star* gives us another rehash of that base slander against Marshal CARROW. The first charge made is that "this enormous "fund is to be used in buying votes to "influence the State election in North "Carolina. The Federal Court expenses "can be paid out of *one twentieth* of it." Now as the *Star* man has such a good figure head, we ask him to explain how the United States could have paid its Federal Court expenses with a little over eleven thousand dollars. Why Court in this county would cost more than that! And as to the gratuitous and puerile statement that this fund is to be used in buying votes to influence the election, it is simply absurd. We published in yesterday's POST Marshal Carrow's reply to Clingman, and which is unanswerable. The accounts are made out by the Marshal and *approved by Judge Brooks*, before going to Washington. Judge Brooks is the gentleman who used Federal power in State affairs in the interests of the ku klux democracy, and was not only applauded, but treated to a grand oration and had his carriage drawn by stalwart sons of North Carolina if we mistake not. Had the interference been in favor of the oppressed, we should learn of corrupt Judges, a Jeffreys, etc., *ad nauseam*. Well, Judge Brooks, the idol of the ku klux democracy, approved Marshal Carrows vouchers before he got that $223,000!! How is that? "Here is our friend Judge Brooks, fraudulently approving fraudulent vouchers to fraudulently permit Col. Carrow to fraudulently draw this money fraundulently and to fraudulently disburse it for the fraudulent purpose of fraudulently buying up some fraudulent votes!" On the question of drawing Government money to carry an election, our cousin of the *Star* should know better! We would be astonished if we supposed for an instant he believed it himself.

And again the *Star* admits there are some fifteen hundred ku-klux cases and again he reiterates that all this could be paid out of "one-twentieth of the large amount drawn from the Federal Treasury." That's pretty cheap work. Let us see. One twentieth of $223,000 is $11,150, which amount divided among 1500 ku-klux cases gives the enormous sum of seven dollars and forty-three cents to each case! How are the enormous expenses incurred to arrest this gang to be liquidated at $7 43 per case? Where are the witness fees and mileage to come from? the clerks costs, and all other incidental expenses? Oh but the *Star* says it only cost $5,000 before the war. Suppose that was all. What did you have then? Ku-klux outrages? No. Internal Revenue frauds? No. Violation of the Revenue law? No. But you have got them all now and they have got to be overcome! Can it be done without expense?

Again the *Star* says that this entire amount goes for political purposes, thereby intimating that Marshal Carrow *pays no portion of the ku klux trial cases!* Does anybody believe that? We are accused as drowning men, to be catching at straws. This is about the heaviest catch at a very poor straw we have yet seen in the campaign. But this is not all! The *Star* winds up with the following:

There is now in the hands of Grant's tools the sum of
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
all to be used in corrupting voters and affecting the result of the election in this State in August.

Think of it! A third of a million—two thirds drawn from the U. S. Treasury—sent to North Carolina to purchase its free citizens and sell their souls to the Master of Pandemonium and his earthly vicegerents.

Think of it, and keep your blood cool if you can!

Will the *Star* tell us where it gets the sum of $350,000? We cannot imagine. We will venture the assertion that where one dollar has come into this State for political purposes in the interest of the Republican party, TEN dollars has come for the Greeleyites. We have positive information from men of that party that money has been paid the Raleigh papers, and to this we make no objection. This has always been customary, even in virtuous North Carolina, but we happen to know that our Executive Committee in this Congressional District has not received three hundred dollars for political purposes and that the POST has not received one dollar or the promise of one dollar for its services during the campaign. Will the *Star* say as much?

Another Whopper Nailed.

The Democratic Conservative-Greeley party have been unsparing in their denunciations of the great Republican party and their management of the finances of the country, and have over and over asserted that all the public officers are thieves. Now mark the fact. In handling the enormous and incomprehensible amount of $55,104,232,283 the loss to the government has been *only* $55,056, or less than *one* dollar on the million!!!

An American gentleman about to visit Europe has written to the Treasury Department, making inquiry as to the amount of losses in the collection of the Internal and Customs Revenue, the losses sustained by depositors in National Banks, and the amount of public money lost through defaulting officials. A report on the subject is embodied in the following letter of June 22, from Acting Secretary Richardson, addressed to the gentleman making the inquiries:

In reply to your letter, I have the honor herewith to inclose statements relative to defalcations and losses in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, of the Customs, and of the Treasury, and also relative to losses of deposits in the National Banks. From the accompanying statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, comparing the total receipts of his office for the three years from March 3, 1869, to March 3, 1872, with the proportion of the receipts that have not yet been paid into the Treasury, as per schedule inclosed, it appears that the cash balances outstanding against the late Collectors of Internal Revenue, during that period, amount to somewhat less than one-tenth of one per cent of the amount paid into the Treasury. Of that amount it is estimated that not less than four-fifths will eventually be paid, either by the parties themselves or by their sureties, reducing the ultimate loss to the Government during the period mentioned to less than the one-fiftieth of one per cent of the amount collected, or less than $2 in $10,000.

According to the accompanying statement of the Commissioner of Customs, showing the amount of money collected from customs for a period of two years and three-fourths of a year, from the 1st of April, 1869, to the 31st of December, 1871, compared with the balances of out-standing officers engaged in the collection of customs during the period mentioned, the latter is about the one fifty fifth part of one per cent of the former. The estimated ultimate loss to the Government is $28,000 out of $553,-000,000 of collections, or the one-hundredth part of one per cent, being somewhat less than $5 in $100,000.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes a schedule of all the National Banks that have failed during the three years, from June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1872, with their capital, the amount of claims proved and the dividends paid on the claims from which it appears that the estimated average annual losses of these years were from $21,700 to $40,100, of which the mean is $30,900. On the basis of the constant average amounts of deposits of $574,800,000 it is found that the ratio of estimated loss to creditors through the insolvency of National Banks has been from nearly 38 parts in $1,000,000 to 70 parts in $1,000,-000 of the constant deposits, the mean being nearly 54 parts in $1,000,000, or the 1,186th part of 1 per cent of such deposits, equivalent to $5 87½ in $100,000.

There is also inclosed a statement furnished by the United States Treasurer, showing the total amount of money entries as they appear on the books of the Treasury of the United States at Washington, covering a period of 11¼ years from the 30th of June, 1861, to the 9th of January, 1872, to be somewhat over $55,000,000,000 ($55,104,232,283), and that the loss during these 11¼ years was slightly in excess of $55,000 ($55,057), the loss being less than one-ten-thousandth part of one per cent, or less than $1 in $1,000,000 of money transactions.

The case in the Stokes trial was given to the jury on Saturday morning, and after remaining in the jury room fifty consecutive hours without coming to any decision, they were discharged by Judge Ingraham. This terminates the first act in the tragedy. Stokes will receive a new trial immediately, it is predicted, and we trust that trial will succeed trial, until this miserable murderer has taken the reward his due; of hanging. The jury were truly an honest body of men, but the bought and paid for testimony which the defence brought to bear against the side of truth, could not but have some weight.

ONLY two short weeks are left us to complete our organizations and to see that everything is prepared for the great battle to be fought on the first Thursday in August. Questions of the most momentous importance are before the people. A Democratic triumph at this time would not only be disastrous, but utter ruination to all who advocated the present Constitution or who voted against a change in it. The Democratic Legislature, in utter disregard of law, called on the people to vote for a Constitutional Convention in 1871. The people decided negatively and then the same Legislature [illegible] to amend the Constitution, to again come before the people in the present campaign. This wonderful Legislature, denouncing everybody except itself, after the most grotesque sommersaults and political gyrations wound up their unworthy career by offering to a people who had just repudiated it, these series of amendments to our present Constitution! The impudence of this body, were it not for the importance, would be highly amusing. Their insane desire to alter the Constitution repudiated all over the State, again appears in another form before the people! Will the people submit Will they allow this Convention to be force, down their throats as was the Convention of 1861, or will they assert their manhood by voting for Caldwell and free institutions? We believe the latter course will be adopted by the people. They are tired to death of political tricksters and have faith in the people's Constitution. The Democracy stand with empty hands, eager to grasp the remaining wealth of the State. Nearly all that has been squandered went into Democratic hands, and as we are wiser now, and have weeded out our knaves we think it is safer to trust the Republican party than a new and hungry horde. Let the people answer it. And to our friends we say be of good cheer and stand firm. We have faith in the people's verdict.

ONE more day of preparation, to receive our standard bearers Senators WILSON and POOL. Many delegations are expected from various parts of the district and we extend to them a most cordial welcome. Let us all unite in giving them the reception they deserve. Due notice of the hours of reception will be given, that our friends may all have an opportunity of welcoming our distinguished guests. We hope to see a large number of the "*Liberal* Republicans" at Hilton to listen to Senator Wilson. The truths he will utter may do them some good.

At night we will have an opportunity of hearing Senator Pool on State politics and here also we hope to see our political opponents. We don't mean old party hacks as much as we do those honestly differing from us in opinion and who really wish to do their duty in the present crisis. Let them all come and hear our Senator.

A Card.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
July 16th, 1872.

To the Republican voters of New Hanover County:

After mature deliberation of the matter, I take this method of requesting my friends in the Republican party not to vote for me as a candidate for the Legislature at the coming election. True, after repeated declinations, I at last allowed my name to be placed upon the Peoples Ticket, but after due consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that the questions at issue are of too great importance to the Republican party to admit of a division in our ranks. While I do not or cannot endorse the action of the Rocky Point Convention as a whole, still the important questions which will be brought before the next Legislature, are, in my opinion, of such a character as will need every Republican vote in that body so as to insure defeat, and in view of the fact, that my name might be the cause of loosing one of the members from this County, and assist in the defeat of our candidate for Congress, I hereby inform my friends that I am no candidate, and cannot at this time serve them in that capacity. Thanking my friends for this manifestation of their appreciation of my past course, I sincerely trust that my future actions will meet with their approval.

W. H. GIBBEN,

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

That $100,000 Greeleyite Falsehood Demolished.

Mr. Beck and His Echoes Convicted—Rapid Progress of the Straight Democratic Movement—The North Carolina Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Greeleyites are still hard at work manufacturing outrageous lies about the alleged expenditure of $200,000 from the public funds in North Carolina. They are simply preparing the way to explain their forthcoming defeat. Your correspondent has investigated this matter thoroughly, and no one, not even the malignant Mr. Beck, can do the same and tell the whole truth afterward, without revealing the fact that the slander is without foundation. It is a notorious fact, and not better known to any one than to Mr. Beck, for he is a member of Congress and was partly responsible for it, that owing to the failure of Congress to pass the Deficiency bill until late in the session, the month of May, I believe, the operations of the Courts in every section of the country were greatly embarrassed, and in some cases entirely suspended. Many of the Marshals hired money at liberal rates of interest, in order not to impede the course of justice, and reimbursed themselves when the Deficiency bill had passed. This accounts for the fact that the requisitions of the Marshals, both for the last half of the last fiscal year as well as for the current quarter, are so close together. They are all thrown into the last sixty days, instead of being distributed according to the terms of the Courts as usual, and this is not alone in regard to North Carolina, but in regard to the Marshals of all the districts. The expenditures of the Courts for North and South Carolina as everybody knows, for the past year have been about double their usual amount in consequence of the Kuklux, and who will say that the suppression of these infamous outrages by the strong arm of the civil authority has not been cheaply as well as thoroughly achieved, now at no time within the past year has the Marshal for North Carolina drawn more than $25,000 in any one requisition. Before he can get that money his requisition must be approved by the Attorney General. Then it must pass the Secretary of the Treasury, which it only can do after an investigation of the state of his account. After he gets it he is required by law to deposit in a designated national depository, which reports every two weeks the state of his balance to the United States Treasurer. When he checks it out, he must state in his check the precise purpose to which the money is applied. He is required to present regular vouchers for every expenditure, and these vouchers must have the approval of the Judge of the Court. They then pass the Auditor and the Controller, so that it is impossible that any money should be improperly applied in the first instance, without the direct collusion of the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury, or improperly expended in the second instance, without collusion between the Marshal, the Judge, the Auditor, and the Controller. A Marshal may draw money and fail to render his accounts and thus become a defaulter, but this is not yet charged, even in North Carolina, though it is true of one or more ex-Marshals who are now loud mouthed for Greeley. The statement that heretofore not more than $5,000 has been checked from the Treasury at one time for the purposes for which the Marshals draw is a transparent falsehood, for which there is not even Mr. Beck's warrant. Mr. Beck put it, "until within a few years," and an examination shows that for many years past the requisitions of Marshals have reached $25,000 to $30,-000, according to the necessities of the Courts.

Confederate soldiers who know Grant and have tested alike his bravery and his magnanimity, will join hands with the 'boys in blue' in support of the man who forgives as well as he fights.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

(From the Star.)

From New York.

SARATOGA, July 16.

The betting at the races to-day were, at the start, on Longfellow $80, and on Harry Bassett $30. Bassett won by a length. Time, 3:30. The attendance was large.

ALBANY, July 16.

Tweed's trial commenced in the Supreme Court to-day. The defendant's counsel are David Dudley Field, Stoughton, Fullerton, Burrell, Reynolds, Butlitt, John Graham and Root. For the prosecution there are O'Connor, Tilden and Peckham.

A motion was made by the defense that the Court enter judgment for a nominal sum under which the case might be taken to the Court of Appeals.

O'Connor opposed the motion, believing it to be their duty to press the case without listening to any proposition from the defence.

The defence claimed the right to be heard, whereupon the Court decided to hear the arguments in the Tweed Connelly case together, and Stoughton made the opening speech for the defence.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Bennett's yacht, 33 days from Cowes, has arrived.

The Grand Jury has indicted Robert L. Crawford, Vanderbilt's brother-in-law, for assault and battery.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, July 16.

The steamer Junia, from Philadelphia, reports thirty-five vessels back of Cape Hatteras waiting for [illegible]

From Cuba.

HAVANA, July 14, via Key West, 16.

Count Valmaseda embarked for Spain to-day. An immense concourse of citizens assembled at the Captain General's palace and upon the quays to bid him farewell. He is accompanied by Col. Ortiz and his personal staff.

The newspaper "La Espana" has suspended publication.

Don Suarez Vigil has been appointed Political Secretary of the Island.

The Spanish iron clad Numoncia will shortly sail for New York en route for Spain.

An expedition which left here some time ago to search for hidden treasure near Laguna di Centes, in Vuelta Bajo district, has returned unsuccessful.

Gen. Lono, commander of Fort Cuba and Moro Castle will shortly return to Spain.

Fort Monarca, at Heavita, was struck by lightning on the night of the 10th inst. The powder magazine exploded and seven artillerists were killed. One rifled cannon was carried a distance of fifty yards from the embrasure.

The Cuban civil government has granted to Coolies the right to return to China after complying with certain prescribed conditions.

The "Diario," commenting upon the seizure of of the steamer Pioneer, says that the vessel is a pirate vessel and not a privateer and the commander of the Moccasin decided her status when he captured her and carried her into Newport. Had she been a privateer he would not have taken her because a privateer is a vessel of war belonging to a nation and is recognized as a beligerent.

NOON DISPATCHES.

[TO THE POST.]

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The weather is very hot.

Many striking workmen object to allowing the Internationals participating in their eight hour parade.

An illicit still running 40 gallons an hour was captured in Brooklyn with much material. The building which is four stories high, was forfeited to the Government.

From Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 17.

The Democratic Liberal Republican State Central Committees of Illinois, met in joint session at Springfield yesterday. They selected a full electoral ticket, with Ex-Governor Bross, of Cook Co., Judge J. D. Caton, of La Salle Co, Electors for the State at large.

The Republicans of the 16th Congressional District met yesterday and nominated Jas. S. Martin, for Congress. Ignatius Donnelly, has written a letter declining the nomination for Congress in the first District.

Minnesota is announcing adherence to Greeley and Brown.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, July 17.

It is the opinion of racing men that Longfellow will never run again, although he will be the most valuable in the stud. During the race for the cup one of his plates twisted round and cut his other foot and leg badly. The plate was broken in two and his leg disabled, yet Longfellow gallantly ran the race out, to the wonder of all racing men

From California.

DENVER, July 16.

A water spout struck a carriage containing four persons, and two ladies were drowned; one was found three miles below the scene of disaster covered with sand and debris. The road was rendered impassible by the wash.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.

The authorities of the Hawaiian Islands attached the steamer Nebraska for introducing the small-pox. The agent gave bond and the vessel proceeded.

From Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 17.

Twenty thousand persons attended the Imperial German Band concert.

From Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.

Johnson & Jones' Soap and Candle factory has burned. Loss $85,000.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 17.

The Geneva Board adjourned after thirty minutes session, during which, papers were exchanged. No further delay is apprehended.

An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held here last night, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian government toward the papal authorities, and condemning the recent law passed by the German parliament, prosecuting the Jesuits.

The London Times, this morning, commenting upon the issue of the trial of Edward S. Stokes, says at the bottom, what we call this miscarriage of justice, is that indifference Americans feel for violent crimes in which both the murderer and victim are rowdies.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Stocks dull. Gold strong at 114¼. Money easy at 3 per cent. Exchange—long 109¾, short 110¼. Government bonds dull but steady. State bonds dull.

Cotton quiet, Uplands 23¾ cents, Orleans quiet but firm. Sales of 1,423 bales.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn quiet and steady. Pork dull—mess 13 55@$13 75. Lard dull for old, steady for new—old steam, 9½, new steam 8½@8¼ cts. Spirits Turpentine firm at 47¼ cents. Rosin quiet at $3 00@$3 05 for strained Freights firm.

Foreign Markets.

Sugar afloat 28s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—Noon.

Cotton opened quiet and steady. Orleans 10⅝@10⅞; Orleans 11@11⅛.

LATER.

Cotton steady. Uplands 10⅞@10¾; Orleans 11@11⅛. Sales of 10,000 bales, to speculators and to exporters 2,000 bales. Cumberland cut 2⅝ 9d. Tallow 40s. 9d.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 11—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The receipts to-day are some 340 bbls, which went at $3 75 for virgin, $3 50 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales to-day of 375 casks at 42 cents cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—The sales to-day are about 985 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 35 a $2 40 for extra No. 2, $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 for extra No. 1, $4 for Pale, $4 50 a $5 50 for extra Pale, and $6 for window glass.

TAR—Sales of only 42 bbls at $3 05 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

FRIDAY, July 12—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales of 467 bbls. at $3 75 for virgin, $3 50 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—But very little doing to-day. Buyers offer 42 cents, but factors generally are holding higher. Sales reported of only 45 casks at 42 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales after yesterday's report of about 1,200 bbls at $2 25 for strained. To-day we quote sales of 1,113 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 40 a $2 45 for extra No. 2, $2 75 for low No. 1, $3 75 for No. 1, $4 25 for Pale, and $5 for extra Pale.

TAR—Only one small lot sold at $3 05 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales.

SATURDAY, July 13.—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price. Sales of 629 bbls at $3 75 for virgin, $3 50 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady.—Sales reported of 232 casks at 42 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales of 1,082 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 35 for No. 2, $2 50 for extra No. 2, $2 50 a $2 75 for Opaque, $3 25 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $4 for low Pale, $4 50 for Pale, and $5 for extra Pale.

TAR—Has declined 15 cents, and 55 bbls sold at $2 90 per bbl.

COTTON—Nothing reported.

MONDAY, July 15—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price, and we quote sales of 354 bbls. at $3 75 for virgin, $3 50 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—But little doing.—The sales reported are only 75 casks at 42 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales of 871 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 40 for No. 2, $3 37½ for No. 1, $4 37½ a $4 50 for extra Pale, and $6 for window glass.

TAR—A few lots on market this morning, but no sales reported. Prices have a decided downward tendency.

COTTON—No sales reported.

CORN—One cargo of 1,837 bush. received and sold at 87½ cents per bushel, free of wharfage.

TUESDAY, July 16—1 30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 700 bales at $3 75 for Virgin, $3 50 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales of 521 casks at 42 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales of 913 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 35 for No. 2, $2 75 for opaque, $3 35 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $4 00 and $4 50 for pale, and $6 25 for window glass.

TAR.—Sales of 109 bbls. 1 lot of 60 bbls. brought $2 90, and one lot of 49 bbls. bargained for at $2 50, a decline of 40 cts. from previous quotation.

COTTON.—Sales of 80 bales at 20¼ cents, quality good ordinary.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price. Sales of 449 bbls at $3.75 for virgin, $3.50 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—An advance of 1 cent. Sales of 228 casks at 42¼ and 43 cents for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales of 570 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2.35@$2,40 for No. 2, $2.50@$2.75 for Opaque, $3@$3.25 for No. 1, $3.50 for Extra No, 1, $4 for low Pale, $4.50 for Pale, $5@$5.50 for Extra Pale.

TAR—Only 13 bbls sold at $3 50.

COTTON—No sales reported.

THE WEEKLY POST.

W. P. CANADAY, - - - Business Manager.
J. C. MANN, - - - - - Managing Editor.

Friday, July 19th, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
Of Massachusetts.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Wake.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:
1. Edward Ransom, of Tyrell.
2. William F. Loftin, of Lenoir.
3. Wm. A. Guthrie of Cumberland.
4. Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.
5. S. A. Douglas, of Rockingham.
6. William S. Byam, of Lincoln.
7. James G. Ramsey, of Rowan.
8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
W. H. HOWERTON, of Rowan.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston.

FOR SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES REID, of Franklin.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN REILLY, of Cumberland.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
T. L. HARGROVE, of Granville.

FOR SUP'T PUBLIC WORKS,
SILAS BURNS, of Chatham.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
1ST DISTRICT,
CLINTON L. COBB, of Pasquotank.
2ND DISTRICT,
CHARLES R. THOMAS, of Craven.
3RD DISTRICT,
NEILL McKAY, JR., of Harnett.
4TH DISTRICT,
WM. A. SMITH, of Johnston.
5TH DISTRICT,
THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham.
6TH DISTRICT,
O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
7TH DISTRICT,
DAVID M. FURCHES, of Iredell.
8TH DISTRICT,
W. G. CANDLER, of Buncombe.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE L. MABSON.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES HEATON,
WILLIAM McLAURIN,
ALFRED LLOYD.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES W. SCHENCK, JR.

FOR CORONER,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS,
JOSEPH C. HILL.

FOR TREASURER,
EDWIN R. BRINK.

FOR COMMISIONERS,
SILAS N. MARTIN,
E. M. SHOEMAKER,
JAMES A. LOWERY,
GEORGE W. BOURDEAUX,
AUGUSTUS H. MORRIS.

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

GOV. CALDWELL AND THE DEMOCRATS GAVE THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS OF THIS STATE THE FIRST LIEN LAW THEY EVER HAD.

Judge Merrimon and his friends told the people of this State in 1868 that every vote for our present Constitution was a vote for negro supremacy. Was their assertion true?

Who told the people of Wake last summer that if the Convention was voted down they would have to pay fifty dollars tax on every thousand dollars' worth of property. Answer—Judge Merrimon.

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. *But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections,* THOUGH WE HEARTILY WISH IT COULD BE MADE TO APPLY TO ALL OTHERS.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

When the rebellious Traitors are overwhelmed in the Field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must *not be* to return to Peaceful and Contented Homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN. HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune, May 1st, 1861.*

From the Tribune, 1871.

"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable ku klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. *I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the ku klux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger.*"

Parlor and Kitchen.

In an article in one of our cotemporaries it is urged upon the people of North Carolina that an amendment of the Constitution is indispensable, and the reason he assigns is that the Legislature would have the power to exempt a poor man's pig and a poor man's cow from taxation. We have made inquiry among our country friends as to the average value of a cow or a pig. Ten dollars for the former and one dollar for the latter is more than the average upon the tax list. We have compared the tax upon these animals and find that under the Republican Constitution, which was framed for the protection of all classes, rich as well as poor, that the tax on the cow would be less than seven cents, and the tax on the pig would be less than one cent. This is an exhibition of wonderful consideration for the poor! We are no advocates for high taxes, and it the equation of the Republican Constitution of this State, which could only have been adopted by the poor, shall be maintained in its integrity, the people as a class will be the recipients of its benificent provisions. This miserable attempt to array the rich against the poor, and inflame the hearts of the people upon a question of constitutional reform, amid the heated contest of a campaign, is certainly unbecoming in a party that claims to be conservative, and to possess all the intelligence and all the decency of the State, and who by such means resort to upturn the very foundations of society. We venture the assertion that there is no Republican, who owns a cow or a pig, who is not willing cheerfully to pay his seven cents tax, and these loud appeals to a popular prejudice will recoil upon the heads of those people who thus abuse the high privilege of the freedom of the press. Repudiation of both National and State debts has been their leading card, and the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, the harp of a thousand strings, with which they have regaled the good people of North Carolina. Mr. Greeley's nomination, by the so called democracy upon a platform which in letters of living light declares democracy TO BE DEAD may be assigned as a reason why these miserable appeals are made by leading journals that were but yesterday, boasting of the proud privilege of controlling public sentiment and leading the elements of respectability and social excellence in the paths of political propriety and cultivated moral sentiment. We commend the article in question to the careful perusal of that class of readers, who deprecate moral depravity and political debauchery. If an ignorant negro had uttered that sentiment it would have been hailed as a godsend by the democracy, and would have been trumpeted through the country as a reflect of the sentiment of the Republican party, who in the eyes of such journalists are the main strength of that party.

UNDER the head of "the Merrimon Pool Correspondence," one of our cotemporaries gives us a refreshing gush of indignation and vituperation. It commences "even the most abandoned fellow will provoke attention at times," with which sentiment we cordially agree. We wonder if he really intends to talk about his candidate in that manner. He certainly cannot feel called upon to [illegible] United States Senator whose utterances have been flashed over the wires to the remotest parts of the land, and whose name is inscribed on the nation's fame roll where it will remain forever. Such an utterance applied to him would indeed be absurd. The article in question, is based upon the corrrespondence between Dr. Merrimon and Senator Pool, but like the generality of *Liberal* editorials, it comments upon articles it has not published! The correspondence in full can be found on our fourth page. We wonder why these papers do not publish this correspondence, that their readers may see both sides. Perhaps they are afraid of the comparison between the two writers. We certainly have nothing to fear from a careful perusal of it and so keep it before our readers.

The principal reason we have in noticing the article is to call attention to its animus. We crave the indulgence of our readers to quote:

* * * The people think the *Sentinel* entirely just in its strictures upon John Pool. They think John Pool acted unbecoming a Senator and a man acted with attrocious and diabolical intention, when he assisted in the circulation of the infamous libel, perhaps got up the document itself in his hours of inglorious leisure. His inuendoes and slurs upon such a pure hearted man as Judge Merrimon, after he had acted in the vilest, most secret and cowardly way to undermine and ruin his character, are worthy of the supremest scorn, and merit, as they are receiving the strong loathing and contempt of all honest men of both parties. * * *

Now we ask any unprejudiced man, if the above extract is a mainly defense of opinion or if it contains anything an honest man can endorse. But this is not the worst! After abusing Senator Pool to its hearts content, it endorses the *Sentinel* in spite of its repudiation by the leaders of the late Democratic party and then calls upon some unknown power in the following choice style:

Judge Merrimon will bring a suit for libel against the much "circulating" Senator, and the people wish success in the suit. There ought to be some power in earth or Hades or Heaven to put a bridle on this "mountain devil," who executes the will of his master Grant and gloats in the immunity from fear or punishment he enjoys in his benchmanship.

Now we would like to know the meaning of this paragraph. Are we to have more ku klux? Has it come to this that power from Earth, Hell or Heaven must be evoked against a United States Senator as pure in character, as noble in life, and as learned as any North Carolinian now before the people? Let the people answer!

Shall We Have Decency in Political Discussions?

Judge Merrimon, the democratic candidate for Governor, has published a card in which he announces that he intends to prosecute Senator Pool for libel because a certain campaign document, reflecting upon Merrimon was sent out under Pool's frank. Very well. Let him go ahead, and we will have libel suits thick as the leaves of Vallambrosa It will be found to be a game at which two can play.

Ever since reconstruction commenced in this State the private character of no active Republican has been safe from the diabolical assaults of the democratic press. There are some honorable exceptions among them, but a majority of them, led by the infamous Raleigh *Sentinel*, have wantonly assailed private character and misrepresented public acts when any end was to be accomplished by so doing. This black record of villainy, now recorded in the files of their newspapers, if collected and put together in one volume, would make a book as devilish and malignant as the Sacred Scriptures are lofty and beautiful. It is probably impossible to find in the annals of mankind since the advent of the Christian religion, and in print, so many sentences inspired by the meanest passions; so many flagrant falsehoods; so many infamous aspersions, or so much of loathsome sentiment. Why has this been tolerated? Why has this polluted stream continued to roll on with its pestiferous flood? Why has not the religious sentiment of the State, agonized and tortured at these fiendish exhibitions, risen up in revolt and crushed them out? The fact that they have not done so is one reason for any plainness of speech which the Republican papers employ in the present canvass. Judge Merrimon has caught a little taste and others will take their share, and nobody is to be disturbed by threatened libel suits.

A few words concerning Senator Pool, who is the target in this case at which the missile is hurled, as he is generally the target of the pot-house politicians, the black-guards, the newspaper penny-a-liners, and the little, slender-brained statesmen all over the State. Because Senator Pool happens to have been endowed with larger natural capacity, which he has improved by more laborious cultivation, so that he has comprehended public affairs, and become a champion among our foremost statesmen, these fellows of narrow views, like Merrimon, hate him while they fear him, and do their best to make other people despise him. Of ancient family, of large estate, of great natural powers, a scholar, a logician, a lawyer who commands respect in judicial tribunals, a statesman who has become a champion among his compeers, a patriot who vindicates the interests of the nation, fertile in resource, unflagging in industry, ever watchful and always intrepid, he is the terror while he draws upon himself the venom of every vulgar, Democratic black guard in the State. These fellows have pursued him, regardless of the amenities which ought to exist among gentlemen, while he, himself, sits coolly waiting his moment to strike. When he strikes the miscreants will scatter. Last year, when largely through his instrumentality the Kuklux bill was passed, and went into operation, exposing conspiracies, murder, arsons and assaults until the blood of the nation curdled, he gave his enemies an intimation of what they might expect. One universal yell of mingled terror, remorse and revenge went up from the demoniac crowd. They vainly imagine that by traducing him they will defeat him. They will soon find out their mistake. The people of the State know John Pool, and love him as their protector and defender, in the same degree as these guilty assailants hate and fear him.

Now, if after all their offences against decency, if after years of ribaldry and slander, if now, after they have outraged the moral sense of the people, and disgraced the State among her sisters by their low, obscene vituperation, if even now these papers will return to decency, they and those who back them, may escape the terrible exposure and castigation which awaits them. We are certain that no part of the Republican press desires a continuance of this disgraceful business. If they please to cease their vile slanders, it is well. If they persist, we say "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt."

THE nomination of Mr. GREELEY puts the tomb stone over the grave of the Democratic party. The Whig party combatted it, and perished—the Republican party rose from its ashes and vanquished it, and now HORACE GREELEY, the nominee of the Liberal party, with the Liberal platform, is endorsed by the leaders of the old Democratic party, and they fight under the banner of the *Liberal* movement. It is strange, tracing the history of this party, to remember the many giant minds attached to it in its palmy days of loyalty, and its decay when it advocated the right of secession. Now, none so poor as to do it reverence! The doctrines for which the noble Southern youth poured out their heart's blood is ignored by their survivors; the acts of the Republican party, through the bitter and exciting years of reconstruction, are admitted to be right and fully endorsed; and the Chairman of the Convention, and the candidates for President and Vice President, are of known loyal sentiments and opponents of the rebel movement and Democracy! Truly are these people reconstructed. They can have no more to say against the acts of the Republican party, for they have endorsed them all! They can only put up that threadbare claim of dishonesty in public officers, which every party in a minority has declared since the days of WASHINGTON! And this is their platform; Anything to beat GRANT, and although we take up GREELEY now, it is with the express understanding that he is only to serve one term. They think they can stand him for four years, if by so doing they can get control of the offices, and then—away goes GREELEY! The acts and opinions of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, who were both re-elected to the Presidency, is now repudiated by these politicians, a new era is organized, and the Democratic party is dead. The old rebel element and the Southern Whig element are taking kindly to the "Liberal" ticket, and the white-man's-democratic-conservative party dodge being played out, they are willing to fight under a new banner and with new leaders. Truly they change their banner as often as they did their Confederate flag during the war—three times in four years.

THE New York *Tribune* is striving with all its ability to cover up the tracks Mr. GREELEY has made during the past twelve years, and it evidently finds it hard work. In Wednesday's issue of the POST, among the telegraphic dispatches appeared a copy of a diabolical paragraph, published in Harper's *Weekly*, with a partial denial by the *Tribune* in the following language:—"We deem it only necessary to say that "not a word of this pretended extract "is found in the *Tribune* of that date, "and no such words were ever written "by Mr. GREELEY. We leave the public to judge the moral quality of the "act committed by the Messrs. HARPER."

To a casual observer one would suppose this to have been a base forgery on the part of the Messrs. HARPER, whereas it was only the error of a date! We publish the full passage herewith, taken from the New York *Times:*

"But nevertheless we mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to *conquer*, to SUBJUGATE them—and we shall do this the most mercifully the more speedily we do it. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children."—*Editorial article headed "No Half Measures," Tribune, May 1, 1861, p. 4, col. 4.*

Mr. GREELEY may not have written the above words, but they appeared in his paper, and if he disapproves them, he should have repudiated them in his columns. It is a little too late after their publication to withdraw from them now. Let the great *Liberal* candidate abide the decision of the thinking people.

HON. A. M. WADDELL says that Hon. D. D. Pratt, Senator from Indiana, said just before the Senate adjourned, that it was a pity that the ku klux did not do away with the Carpet-Baggers, etc. We quote Mr. Pratt, for the benefit of our readers:

Mr. Pratt said: Now, sir, the South complains of corrupt legislators and Governors who have destroyed the credit of the States and loaded them hopelessly with debt. That this is true in some of the States I have no doubt. Had the ku klux outrages been directed to these faithless public servants the world would have been well rid of them and nobody complained. But what logical connection exists between what happened at the capitals of South Carolina and Georgia, where bribery and corruption abounded, and the whipping of inoffensive negroes a hundred miles away? Grant that Bullock was a thief, how does that excuse the murder of honest men not implicated in his proceedings? Grant that a corrupt Legislature in Columbia ruined the credit of South Carolina, what has that to do with the whippings and murders in York and Spartanburg counties? The apologists for these outrages always tell us in excuse that the State governments have robbed the people, just as if there was the least connection in logic between the two things! There is none whatever, unless the negroes are punished for having voted these men into office.

A COTEMPORARY says that the "Radical paper" of this city is attempting to make political capital out of the "unfortunate occurrence" on the Weldon train, bound for the democratic mass meeting. Here is a full statement of the case, as reported by a gentleman on the train, in whom we have great confidence. The white man, Barnes, approached the colored man Cook, and said, "who do you go for, Greeley or Grant?" Cook responded, "I go for Grant." Whereupon Barnes spit in Cook's face, and Cook struck him over the head with his umbrella. Barnes then drew a knife and struck for his jugular vein. Barnes was arrested by order of Judge Moore, on the train, and turned over to the Sheriff at Halifax, and Cook died. Barnes was not "beastly drunk," but walked out in charge of the Sheriff. As he went off one young man said to another, "come, Jim, let's go. We've got to do some d—d hard swearing now."

Now we ask our twinkling cotemporary if he don't think the above a pretty plain case. We were in error about the "no arrest." We misunderstood our informant, but a careful examination into the matter developes the above facts. Again the question arises, have we the ku klux among us?

Public Schools.

During Republican rule the public school money could only be paid to teachers who had actually taught public schools. When the Democratic Legislature came in, the law was changed so as to pay the public school money direct into the County Treasuries. The Democratic presses and orators are now endeavoring to show that more money was paid out by the Democratic party for public schools than was paid out by the Republican party for the same purpose for the same period.

What is the truth? The Republicans paid out the money to teachers of public schools in actual operation.

The Democrats paid out the money which had been collected under Republican rule to County Treasurers in bulk. THE MONEY HAS NOT BEEN PAID OUT FOR SCHOOLS AT ALL, BUT IS NOW LYING IDLE IN THE COUNTY TREASURIES.

The money paid out by the Republicans went to pay teachers who were teaching public schools for a period of four months.

The money drawn out of the Public Treasury by the Democrats was collected by the Republicans, and is now lying idle in the hands of County Treasurers.—*Era.*

THE following cold comfort is going the rounds of the Democratic press:

The Rev. W. W. Walker, of Westmoreland, Va., in his speech at the Richmond Convention, referring to Greeley's old record, said: "But, after all, Greeley's record is not a bad augury. He fought slavery, and slavery went down, he fought secession and secession failed; and now he is down on Grant, it is safe to expect that Grant will go the road of slavery and secession."

He advocated secession, and it failed. He advocated the Whig party and it failed. He advocated substituting some one for Mr. Lincoln in 1864 and—failed. He run for office and—failed. He advocated "on to Richmond," that the Rebel Congress might not assemble in their capital, and Bull Run was the result. Do the gentleman want any more augurys?

Mr. Sumner, the Buffalo *Express* says, has been suffering for some years from a painful weakness in the I. It is technically known as egotism.

Keep it Before the People.

The *Journal* charges that you are unwilling to pay a ten cents tax on a cow or one half cent on a hog. Is there a republican in North Carolina who would refuse to pay such a tax. If there is the sooner he becomes a ku klux the better for the Republican party.

THE *Journal* puts at the head of its editorial columns its version of the "Parlor and Kitchen" remarks although Col. McKay, repudiated them. We [illegible] of Col. Waddell's feelings, although we have been assured that the remarks charged to Col. Waddell were actually made. By a misunderstanding for which we cannot be to blame, the affidavits promised were not forwarded, and consequently we could not publish. Whereupon we published Col. Waddell's card and removed the paragraph from our columns. Will the *Journal* act as fairly.

WHEN Gen. Grant was nominated, a drop scene represented a portrait of the General on his horse. The telegraph informed us that "the farce provoked much noise." The confusion incident to so large a body of men was denominated a "hurley burley." How was it in Baltimore? Instead of a quarter of a column of meagre news, we received two columns, and when the shifting scene disclosed a view of the White House (oh, don't they just wish they may get it) it was received with "applause." Well, we are satisfied, and have no fear of the result. We go for Grant; while they go for the White House.

SENSIBLE.—We see the Liberal Republican Greeley party of North Carolina, through its Executive Committee, requests all the papers of that political faith to copy the State ticket as published in the Raleigh *News*. The *Sentinel* has become played out among its own friends. This is a very sensible move for them, though we would prefer to have them try to carry the *Sentinel* two weeks longer, and after that it could go under. However, as our wishes are not consulted, we suppose we will have to admit that the *News* is now the organ of the Greeley party, and speaks officially. Good-bye, *Sentinel*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of this paper is in no way responsible for the views or statements of Correspondents; no communications of an anonymous character will be published; the real name of the writer must accompany all communications. Any one who may feel agrieved at statements made by correspondents can obtain the name on application to the Editor.

For the Evening Post.

WELDON, N. C. July 12, 1872.

DEAR POST:—The grand Liberal-Conservative-Democratic pow wow has "done and been," and we still live. We have been told for the last week, that Trumbull, Schurz and Blair, with other illustrious sore heads, would be on hand to help "bridge the chasm;" but Schurz knowing that the representation of his countrymen in this section would be slim, and Trumbull knowing that Liberal-Republican-Democrats were like Angels visits, while Blair was afraid he might meet some Tar Heel looking for a carriage and horses lost once upon a time, they each and every one failed to come to time, and left the Southern Greeleyites to be represented by Tip Toe Tipton and Copperhead Stockton. Tipton's part of the programme was to show how a Northern sorehead Greeleyite could take the Southern K. K. Democracy to his heart and seem to like it, while old Stock's part was to show the old Bourbon Democracy of the South how an old Northern Copperhead Democrat looked and felt after going through a course of Dr. Greeley's pills, they both did very well considering the short time the piece has been in rehearsal. The South was represented by "Story Telling," Vance, Grandmother Clingman, Bombastes Furioso Ransom, and several lesser lights of the Democratic constellation. It was potent to every one that if the appetite of the crowd for the Baltimore nomination, was as good as their appetite for the Barbecue, some of them will be troubled with indigestion. I have often heard of the fragments of a feast, but this feast had nary fragment left, it was a clean sweep, illustrative of the way in which each and every speaker prophesied that they would devour us on the first of August. Well we shall see what we shall see; I know that if the rest of the State will only do as I promise you this portion will, there will be nary fragment left of this hybred Democratic party when the sun goes down on the first of August next.

So mote it be. Yours,
WELDON.

THE New York *Evening Post*, which is not too devotedly attached to Grant, but cannot abide Greeley, asks: "If Grant's administration has not been able to withstand the Republican rogues how will a Greeley administration be able to withstand the Republican rogues reinforced by the democratic rascals?" We give it up.

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, July 19th, 1872.

EDITORIAL BUDGET.

— The verdict in the Stokes' trial will probably be given to-day.

— The Cuban vessel Pioneer still remains under guard at Newport.

— A terrible explosion in a steam flour mill at Glasgow killed eleven persons.

— Anarchy signs throughout Mexico. Assassination and kidnapping are predominant.

— Greeley's nomination was reported on Wall street, and in three minutes gold rose ⅛ per cent.

— Cuba has a new political Governor, Lenor Perez Riva, who has taken the place of Volmaseda, removed.

— The Orange parade from which such dire results were feared, passed off quietly and orderly. New York may congratulate herself.

— The increasing tide of emigration from Germany to the United States is becoming a matter of alarm to the Imperial Government.

— The unveiling of the monument to Stein the great German Statesman took place yesterday at Nassau. The Emperor, Empress and Royal family, and several prominent American Statesmen, and men of letters being present.

— In the Stokes trial the Counsel for the defence are endeavoring to prove insanity, the old and exploded plea for murderers and assassins. In this case, however, it will fall through. There was too much method in Stokes' mad.

— The Cuban war steamer *Pioneer* has been taken into Newport, R. I., and held by the U. S. authorites. She will in all probability be treated as a pirate, as Secretary Boutwell has given orders that she be detained and strictly guarded.

— The Stokes trial still drags its weary length, and notwithstanding that Stokes and Mansfield have appeared and given their evidence, the Court room is still crowded, and the rich morsels of slander eagerly devoured by the highly select audience.

— Libby Garrabrant has at last been saved from her just punishment of hanging, by the action of the Court of Pardons, who have commuted her sentence from death to that of perpetual imprisonment. Libby does not seem to care whether she hangs or lives.

— The border inhabitants of Texas, are preparing to take the law in their own hands. Mexican thieves have heretofore run off their cattle, robbed and burned their houses, and they have had no redress. The United States having scruples as to the invasion of Mexican Territory.

— The parliament of England has had presented to them by Mr. Walter Morrison, member for Plymouth, a plan for adoption of the American plan of representation in Legislature. The motion met with general favor, and was ably seconded by Thos. Hughes. Thus are American doctrines being inculcated in European principalities.

— The Stockholders of the Erie Railroad have in general meeting, elected Mr. P. H. Watson, President, and Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice President. This action was brought about by a coalition of the English bondholders. The day of Jay Gould & Co., has passed. He was not even allowed to cast his 10,000 proxied votes. Mayhap under the new regime the road will prosper.

— Dr. Houard has at length been released. The order for his release was presented to him in prison at Madrid. From reasons which every true American will appreciate. Dr. Houard refused to accept this conditional pardon, and was forced or in other words driven from the State prison. By this action he still retains the right to present his claim of damage for illegal arrest and detention.

— The *Herald* has been working up the figures regarding the partisan newspapers. The analysis reveals the fact that there are 104 papers for Grant and Wilson, representing a daily circulation of 537,000. Greeley's supporters muster 90 papers, representing 413,000 daily circulation. The outside independent papers of large circulation are five in number, with 239,500 daily circulation. These figures represent the papers received in one day by the *Herald*.

— Three years ago American Girl promised to become the fastest trotter on the turf. Previous to an important race at that time, she was taken sick, and has never since, until day before yesterday, made any record. She was then supposed to have been drugged.—Her grand showing at the Fleetwood Park proclaims the fact that she has entirely recovered, and we look forward with interest to a trial between her and Goldsmith Maid, for the supremacy of the track.

Second Congressional District Republican Mass Meetings.

Hon. C. R. Thomas, Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people of the 2d Congressional District of North Carolina, at the following times and places:

Snow Hill, Greene county, Tuesday, July 16th.

Wilson, Wilson county, Wednesday, July 17th.

Jackson, Northampton county, Friday, July 19th.

Weldon, Halifax county, Saturday, July 20th.

Warrenton, Warren county, Tuesday, July 23d.

Goldsboro', Wayne county, Thursday, July 25th.

Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Saturday, July 27th.

New Berne, Craven county, Tuesday, July 30th.

Time will be cheerfully divided with W. H. Kitchen, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress, or, in his absence, with any other Democratic speaker.

County Committees will make arrangements for the above meetings.

THOMAS POWERS, Chairman
Republican District Committee.

July 10th, 1872.

Democratic Free Suffrage.

Many persons think that there should be a qualification of *all* voters—that is to say, *no* man should vote unless he is qualified by education, or an interest in the soil, or the like, to vote understandingly, and such is my opinion. The right to vote for one's rulers is a great privilege, enjoyed only by a free people, but it is a privilege which is greatly abused. I look upon universal, unrestricted free suffrage as a curse instead of a blessing, and I think experience has proved the correctness of my opinion.

I believe the true and just rule to be to adopt a standard of qualification for voters of some kind, either of intelligence or property, or both, and to allow every man who can attain that standard to vote, whether he be white, black, green, yellow, red or any other color, and to prohibit any from voting who cannot attain that standard.

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Fresh Goods by every Steamer,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

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For you will then be certain you are getting the best for your money.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CUTlery, Iron, steel, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, &c.

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Always on hand Sole and Harness Leather, Kip and Calf Skins.

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Elegant and Standard Piano-Fortes, just received per steamer, at the Live Bookstore.

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W. A. CUMMING, of Northrop & Cumming.
G. W. WILLIAMS, of Williams & Murchison.
ELI MURRAY, of E. Murray & Co.
A. J. DeROSSET, of DeRosset & Co.
ROBT. HENNING, of Dawson, Teel & Henning.
ALEX. SPRUNT, British Vice-Consul, of Sprunt & Hinson.
P. MURPHY, Attorney at Law.
J. D. WILLIAMS, of J. D. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
JAS. C. McRAE, Attorney at Law, Fayetteville.
I. B. KELLY, Merchant, Kenansville.
J. T. POPE, Merchant, Lumberton.

SPECIAL FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.

1st, No restriction on Residence or Travel.
2d. No extra charge on the lives of Females.
3d. Policies Incontestible after Five Years.
4th. The rates of interest on the Funds of the Company higher than those on the Funds of the Companies located in other States, thus insuring larger Dividends to Policy Holders.
5th. The Directors and Officers of the Company are prominent NORTH CAROLINIANS, who are KNOWN to be men of INTEGRITY and WORTH.
6th. The Company is established on a solid and permanent basis, steps having been taken to increase the Capital Stock to **$500,000.**
7th. **All the Funds of the Company are Invested in this State and Circulated among our own People.** This fact should commend the Company, above all others, to North Carolinians. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of dollars in Life Premiums are annually sent North to enrich Northern Capitalists, thus continually draining our people of immense amounts which should be kept at home. On this ground the friends of this Company confidently appeal to every son of the Old North State, and ask their support for this **Home Institution,** which, while it offers substantially all the advantages of Northern Companies, helps to build up **Home Interests.**

JAMES D. BROOKS,
General Supervising Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
THOS. GRÆME,
Agent at Wilmington.
april 7 190-6m

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.,

No. 8 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS,
TRUNKS & TRAVELING BAGS.

Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Whips, Spurs, Dog Collars, Saddle Cloths, Woolen & Linen Horse Covers
Fly Nets, Feather Dusters,
Axle Grease, Bridles,
of all kinds; Saddlery Hardware, &c.

ALSO,

SECOND HAND HARNESS,

SADDLES, REINS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

june 7 1-1y

NEW FLOUR

FROM

NEW WHEAT.

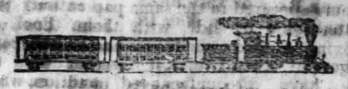
BY OUTBIDDING THE NEW YORK AND Richmond Mills, I am prepared to supply my customers with new Flour from the first new wheat offered in the Richmond market, and as good as can be ground in America.

ALEX. OLDHAM, Proprietor.
June 25 38—

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R. Company.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN'L SUP'T.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27, 1872.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the regular trains will run over this Road as follows:

REGULAR FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 6 A. M., and arrive at 5:30 P. M.

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7 A. M., and arrive at 3:30 P. M.

Leave Lilesville daily at 6:15 A. M., and arrive at 4:15 P. M.

☞ Two Special Freight Trains for TON LUMBER run irregularly.

☞ No trains on Sundays.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent
june 27 35-tf

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. Co.,
May, 31st, 1872.

will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.

Express Train	7:30 p. m.
Mail Train	3:25 p. m.

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.

Express	10:50 p. m.
Mail	7:00 p. m.

LEAVE PETERSBURG.

Mail	6:30 a. m.
Express	3:50 p. m.

ARRIVE AT WELDON.

Mail	9:40 a. m.
Express	6:50 p. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg	8:00 a. m.
Leave Weldon	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Weldon	8:00 p. m
Arrive at Petersburg	2:20 a. m.

GASTON TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg	6:00 a. m.
Leave Gaston	1:15 p. m.
Arrive at Gaston	12:50 p. m.
Arrive at Petersburg	8:10 p. m.

No trains will run on Sunday except Express trains

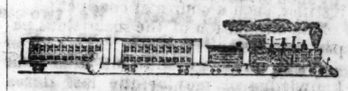
Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

The depot will be closed at 5:00 p. m. No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. SPRIGG,
Je 5-tf Engineer and General Manager.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1872.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE WILL go into effect at 3:25 A. M., Sunday, 9th inst.

DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily.)

Leave Wilmington	3:25 A. M
Arrive at Florence	9:13 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	1:35 P. M
Leave Columbia	12:15 P. M
Arrive at Florence	4:10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	10:25 P. M

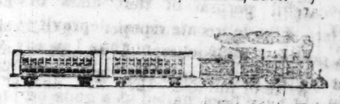
NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Leave Wilmington	5 45 P. M
Arrive at Florence	11:38 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	3:45 A. M
Leave Columbia	10:35 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2:09 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	8:00 A. M

JNO. C. WINDER,
Gen'l Sup't.
june 8 19 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8, 1872.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 10th INSTANT, PASSENGER TRAINS on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (Sundays excepted).....At	8:05 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro.....	12:11 P. M
Rocky Mount.....	2:11 P. M
Weldon.....	3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily (Sundays excepted).....At	9:15 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount.....	11:07 A. M
Goldsboro.....	1:16 P. M
Union Depot.....	5:30 P. M

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily...At	10:40 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro.....	3:00 A. M
Rocky Mount.....	4:56 A. M
Weldon.....	6:50 A. M
Leave Weldon daily.....	7:10 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount.....	8:58 P. M
Union Depot.....	10:40 P. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON THIS TRAIN.

FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 6.00 A. M., and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., and arrive at 11 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent.
June 8 19-tf

PARKER & TAYLOR
Successors to
A. H. NEFF,
Manufacturers and dealers in
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Guns, Stoves, Lanterns, Kerosene, Oil Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
Roofing done at short notice.
Agents for Fairbank's Scales.
No. 19 Front Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
nov 19 150-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORILLARD'S
STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

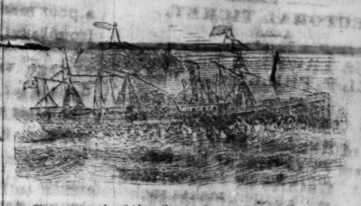
SAILING TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS FROM NEW YORK, AND WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS FROM WILMINGTON.

THROUGH CONNECTIONS WITH ALL RAILROADS LEADING OUT OF WILMINGTON.

No passengers taken. For Freight apply to

BARRY BROTHERS, Agents.
may 26 117-

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.



Composed of the first-class Steamships
Rebecca Clyde, Capt. D. C. Childs
Lucille, Capt. D. J. Price
Will hereafter sail from Baltimore and Wilmington
EVERY FIVE DAYS.

The Steamship LUCILLE will sail from wharf, foot of Chesnut street, SUNDAY, July 14.

For Freight engagements, apply to
A. D. CAZAUX.
May 25th, 1872 6

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Line.

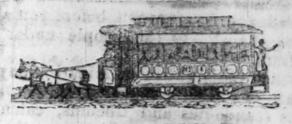
COMPOSED OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS

PIONEER, 825 TONS,
Captain JOHN WAKELEY,
TONAWANDA, 850 TONS,
Captain WILTBANKS,

Will hereafter sail from Philadelphia and Wilmington, every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight engagements, apply to
WORTH & WORTH, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. L. JAMES, General Agent, 130 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
June 15 25-tf

STREET RAILWAY.



NEW SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the following schedule will be run on the Street Railway.

Cars will leave corner of Red Cross and Front streets, for the Union Depot, at 2:40 A. M., daily, to meet the Southern train, stopping at the various Hotels and Boarding Houses on the route, leaving the depot on the arrival of the Northern train. Will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 7:30 A. M., for Union Depot, in order to connect with the Northern bound train, making the usual stoppages at the Hotels and Boarding Houses, leaving Union Depot on the arrival of the Southern train. In the evening will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 5 P. M., making the usual stoppages, leaving the Union Depot on the arrival of the Northern train.

Will leave the corner of Red Cross and Front at 10:00 P. M., to meet the Southern train.

REGULAR SCHEDULE—During the day the cars will run from 6:30 A. M., until 8 P. M., allowing 15 minutes between each turnout, and for the further accommodation of the public, one car will be run until 11:30 P. M. each day.

DANIEL KLEIN.
June 9 146-tf

"Without doubt the finest periodical published, having no equal either in Europe or America."

SCRIBNER'S FOR JULY,

Will Attract Deserved Attention.

From Lossing's delightful article on West Point (profusely Illustrated); the brilliant conclusion of Wilkinson's Critique on Lowell's Prose; Warner's Charming Paper, a Summer Back Log Study, the best of the series yet published; Dr. Holland's Editorials; "The Christian Sabbath in Great Cities;" "The Literary Bureaus Again;" "Our President;" "Indirect Damages;" two Curious Articles of Popular Science, Illustrated; A Startling Exposure of Smuggling by Women, and the means employed for its detection; Sparkling Papers in the Old Cabinet; Growing Excellence of Home and Society, and the New Department of NATURE and SCIENCE, by Prof. Draper, besides the usual variety of Stories, Poems,

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

For One Dollar we will send the Magazine on a trial subscription for four months, commencing with the May number.

Price $4 00 per year, or 35 cents a Number.

For sale and subscription received by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

SCRIBNER & CO. Publishers,
654 Broadway, New York.
Je 22 31-tf

JAS. A. LOWERY

CORNER THIRD AND PRINCESS STS., Opposite City Hall.

CARRIAGE MAKING, PAINTING, AND repairing neatly done, at short notice. After Thirty Years of experience at the business, I am prepared to do the finest and best work in the City.

nov 16 149-1y

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, July 19th, 1872.

From the Carolina Era.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, July 9, 1872.

EDITOR OF THE ERA—

Dear Sir: I was surprised to see in the newspapers this morning, a card signed by A. S. Merrimon, when an unfinished correspondence at his instance was progressing between us on the subject involved.

His attempted substitution of an *ex parte* card in place of the correspondence, compels me for the first time in my life, to allow my private matters with others to go before the public.

This attempt of Mr. Merrimon to deny me a hearing is the more noticeable because as it now appears, he sought the correspondence with the intent to make publication.

Why his original intent was changed, may be explaned by the correspondence itself.

I place it at your disposal.

JOHN POOL.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: A friend has placed in my hands an [illegible] paper published for general circulation, and entitled "*read and circulate,*" of which I send you a copy.

I have been informed that it has been extensively circulated among the people of this State, and that it is sent to them through the mails under your Congressional frank.

This paper makes such reference to myself as that I have the right, and I deem it my duty under existing circumstances, to inquire if it has been so circulated with your knowledge and consent?

I will thank you for a prompt answer.

I am, your ob't serv't.

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 5, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON—

Sir: Your letter of July 3d inst., has just been received from Mr. Dupree, in which you inquire if a circular that has been sent under my frank, was sent with my "knowledge and consent." Certainly you must known that no one could use my frank without my knowledge and consent to the extent that the circular has been sent out. I understand the circular to be made up mainly of articles clipped from the papers in the State, and to be but a rehash of newspaper articles. I have not examined the circular critically, and my attention has not been called to anything in it which I consider as not legitimate in the present party contest. I would be pleased to know to what particular portion of the circular you refer.

Your ob't. serv't,

JOHN POOL.

RALEIGH, July 5, 1872.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: Your letter of this morning has been received, and I am astonished to hear that you had "not examined the circular critically," to which I have called your attention, before you allowed it to go to the people under your frank.

On the slightest examination any person of ordinary capacity will see that it is scandalous and libelous, calculated and intended to produce upon the public mind the false and unfounded impression that I have been guilty of the most infamous crimes and conduct against and towards the people as a whole, and individuals as well.

This paper and its authors, and those who sanction and circulate it, *in terms, by suggestion, artful argument and inuendo*, charge against me that I suggested, aided, abetted, counselled, advised and connived at the immense frauds practiced and perpetrated upon the people of the State and the State within the last four years, that I have been guilty of extortion and oppression in the exercise of a public office, and am a person of general corrupt mind and purpose. This is the manifest purpose of the paper in question. It is artfully prepared, and appears to have been first published in *The New Era*, an obscure weekly paper, edited by Frederick Douglas, at Washington City.

I have supposed it unnecessary for me to tell you that these imputatons against myself are not only unfounded in fact, but grossly false. And it cannot be pretended that such a paper is any sense legitimate in a political campaign among civilized people.

I am, &c., your ob't serv't.,

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 5th, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON:—

Sir:—Your letter in reply to mine of this morning has been received through the hands of Mr. Dupree.

I have carefully read the several articles, and recognize all the references to yourself as being the same which had been before the people in the newspapers of the State for many weeks before the appearance of the circular. To what extent they had been met and refuted by your press and yourself I am not informed.

However untruthful or disingenuous they may really be, they do not compare in these respects to the total untruthfulness and vulgarity of the press which advocates your claims and so basely slanders all who oppose you. Your organ in this city seems utterly depraved and regardless alike of truth, honor, and decency. I am sure you cannot fail to agree with me in this estimate. But your party leaders have not denounced that paper, nor even expressed disapprobation of its disgusting scurrility, so far as I have information. I believe they generally aid and encourage its circulation, and unless I am misinformed you have done and are now doing the same. Furthermore, I have been told that you have often written editorials for that paper, at times when it was grossly slandering and maligning some of your former friends, who at present differ from you politically. I am unwilling to believe that you wrote or sanctioned these vile articles. But yours appeared in the same papers, and often, side by side, with them, thus giving implied countenance and encouragement, when I think it was your duty to have discountenanced and denounced. I would not do you injustice, and would be glad to know that I have been misinformed on these points in regard to yourself.

If a press so conducted holds any influence over the votes of the people you reap the advantage for yourself and your party.

If it is met by the opposing press in the same spirit, I acknowledge no right of complaint on the part of those who countenance and circulate the one, because I, or others decline to refuse our aid in the circulation of the other. If the extracts from the Republican press are not "in any sense legitimate in a political campaign among civilized people," you will certainly agree with me that the articles which teem in your own press are less so.

I regret and condemn as much as yourself the extreme and often disgusting licentiousness into which many of the newspapers of the State have sunk. None have sunk so deep or have exercised so bad an influence as others as your organ in this city. If you will publicly denounce that in the terms which I know your heart would dictate, I will eagerly join you in efforts to reform any abuses which my influence might tend to correct, and will discourage the circulation of all papers and extracts from papers which violate that becoming propriety and elevation of tone that should characterize the press of a free and "civilized people."

The people of North Carolina will thank us for any improvement we may thus effect.

For, I am fully pursuaded that they are mortified and disgusted at the unreliability and inexcusable roughness and vulgarity of many of the leading newspapers of the State.

Your obt. servant,

JOHN POOL.

RALEIGH, July 6th, 1872.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: Your letter of yesterday has just been handed me by my friend, Dupree, and allow me to say in reply that I am astonished at its spirit, character, and reasoning. You seek to justify the groundless imputation of *crime* against me, on the ground that *others* have maligned and made scurrilous charges against yourself and fellow-partizans!! I am not acquainted with any code of morals or right that tolerates, much less justifies, such a course of conduct.

The circulation of the scandalous paper in question is the less excusable in yourself, on the ground that, from your knowledge of me for the last dozen years, you have every reason to believe me incapable of such crimes and conduct as it imputes. I do not believe that you believe the truth of such charges; it is manifest from your letter just received you do not, and yet you seek to have the misinformed—those who do not know me—believe them to be true! The world may measure and judge of your purpose and the propriety of it.

To publish the *truth* about men and things is not a prostitution of the press—but to publish wilful *falsehood* is.—This is deeply *criminal*, and grievous against the public as well as individuals, by whomsoever perpetrated, and I denounce it daily, as thousands can testify.

If the present were an appropriate occasion, I might join—not in a spirit of pique, hate and personal dislike—in criticising the disordered political tone of a portion of the press of this State, and denounce and deplore it, but at the same time I would trace this evil to a source not creditable or pleasing to a class of politicians who, in my judgement, have well nigh wrought the ruin of the State.

I have no newspaper organ in this city or elsewhere, nor am I in any way responsible for what editors choose to write or publish—they will answer for themselves.

I have not maligned or intentionally misrepresented you, even as a public man, on any occasion—nor have I circulated newspapers or documents of any kind against you. If I had done so, I would cheerfully answer for it; but it is due to frankness to say that I have disapproved, and do now disapprove, of your course of action towards our State and people. I think you have, in your public capacity, done them great and irreparable wrong and injury, while you might have done them lasting benefit, and reaped the rich reward of their grateful blessings; but that is apart from the matter before us now as individuals.

I care nothing for vulgar scurrility—that injures its puny authors more than me—indeed, it in the end tends to brighten virtue and an honest life, but the libel on account of which I complain, imputes degrading *crime* and conduct, and manifestly for the present purpose of misleading the public mind in reference to the approaching election, and this is crime against me, and not me alone, but the people as well. No man has a right to deceive and mislead the public mind. It is unpatriotic as well as criminal to do so. So I think and believe.

It is my duty to denounce this paper, and I shall at once do so in strong terms. It is my further duty, for the greater satisfaction of the people, to give you an opportunity to make the charges in the paper good, if you can, and hence it is my purpose to bring my suit to the next term of the Court, and it need be we can make such further settlement of our differences as may be satisfactory, at a future time. I certainly had the right to expect better things of you.

I am, &c., your ob't serv't,

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 8th, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON—

Sir: Your letter dated on the 6th inst., was handed to me this morning by Mr. Dupree.

Your complaint is that I allowed a collection of newspaper articles in the form of a campaign document to be sent out under my frank. This is universally done by members of Congress in all the States.

But you say, the articles do you injustice and therefore you had the right to expect better things of me.

I have long felt that I had the right to expect better things of you, than to encourage the circulation of the *Sentinel* newspaper of this city, and to assist in editing a sheet that has habitually teemed with the grossest personal slanders of myself, often of a character so brutal as to disgust its own party friends, and forfeit their respect. The fact that Judge Merrimon was known to assist often in its editorial management has long afforded much of what little claim that paper has had to respect or credit. Nor has there been anything to indicate to the public what articles were written or sanctioned by him and what were not.

If my frank, in circulating the documents of my party, has given currency to attacks upon you, it was after your known support and editorial assistance to the *Sentinel*, had given weight and character to much more gross attacks upon myself, without any public disclaimer or expressed disapprobation from you. You mistake. The time has not yet arrived to *justify*. I deny your right to *complain*.

With the public mind so full of the frauds perpetrated upon the State, I deemed it due to propriety, and but respectful to popular sentiment, that no one should be nominated on the State ticket, in anywise, however remotely or unjustly, implicated with the guilty parties.

That innocent persons of both political parties, have been so implicated is known to you. By refusing to nominate such on our State ticket, my party respected public sentiment, while it spared the persons themselves characteristic attacks from your friends more bitter and violent, than any which have been aimed at you.

As you have stepped aside to criticise my course in public life, permit me to refer to yours. You will not deny that you were the legal adviser of Mr. Swepson, before, during, and after his gigantic frauds upon the State—that you were his intimate friend and associate—that you drafted the bills at his instance, under which he was enabled to commit the fraud, and that you received compensation from him to a considerable amount. While I have known you too well to believe you capable of any crime, I have been too long a lawyer, not to know how unconsciously we often deceive ourselves, as to the true character of our clients, and become prejudiced in their defence. With Mr. Swepson and his crimes to be dealt with by the State, and for the benefit of the public Treasury, I think that you should not have been nominated for the office of Governor, because of the popular sensitiveness on this subject; and that you should not have accepted the nomination for the same reason, and because of the unpleasant assaults to which you thus made yourself obnoxious according to the usual and universal license of party contests. Under the circumstances, the assaults of the press upon you, even though couched in lauguage intemperate and unjust, are what you ought to have expected; nor have the right to expect constant vigilance on the part of your adversaries in speaking themselves, or in circulating what others say. Unless forgetful of your connection with *The Sentinel* you certainly had no "right to expect better things," of me

The charges of which you claim had been repeated by the Republican press and by speakers all over the State, for many weeks before the appearance of the circular; and it still continues. That you single me out to be questioned, simply for the use of my frank, seems to cover a purpose. From the publicity which your press in this city has for several days past, given to this progressing correspondence between us, and from their comments upon it, am I to believe it was gotten up to break the force of the ill chosen position in which you have placed yourself, and to deter me and others from continuing to keep it prominently before the voters of the State? If the latter, you ought to have known me better than to have attempted it.

I notice with pleasure and hope, your remarks upon the criminality of deceiving the people. By this means, the leaders of your party have well nigh wrought the ruin of this and other Southern States. Our people are not so easily deceived as they were, before they had suffered so much, but still they will appreciate any reform you may effect. It was unnecessary to notify me that you will denounce the circular "in strong terms." That has already been done by your press. But the people are tired of denunciation "in strong terms." They have been deceived by denunciation. They would have more respect for a refutation in plain and temperate terms. But I shall not presume to advise you.

Your threat to bring suit in the courts, is but the echo of what your press has already proclaimed. Let the proceeding be commenced before the day of election, for many will confound the right to bring a suit with the right to maintain it, and your party may reap the benefit of the error. Your Court commences on the eighth Monday after the second Monday in August. I will be within the reach of process whenever you wish, or accept it at your pleasure. In the mean time, I shall continue to frank such public documents and publications as my party friends believe should be circulated for the information of my constituents.

I am your obt. servant,

JOHN POOL.

The Boston *Journal*, after reading Gratz Brown's speech at New Haven, calls him the champion braggist.

Platform—Organization—State Committee.

The Republicans of North Carolina in Convention assembled, do

Resolve, 1. That the platform and principles of the Republican party of North Carolina, as heretofore enunciated in its convention, are hereby re-affirmed, and events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country, and to the maintainence of the rights, interests and libertics of the people.

2. That the administration of President Grant meets with our hearty and unqalified approval, and our delegates to the national Republican convention, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June next are instructed to vote for his renomination to the Presidency of the United States.

3. That the Republican party of North Carolina favors as rapid a dimunition and as early an extinction of all internal revenue taxation as the exigencies of the government will permit, for the reason that the details of its collection are necessarily offensive, and in man respects, oppressive to the people.

4. That all internal revenue taxes on thedistillation of fruit ought to be abolished.

5. That the Repulican party of North Carolina recommend to the Congress of the United States the passage of a general [illegible] bill, and the adoption of all necessary measures for the enforcement and protection of the civil and political rights of all classes of American citizens.

6. That in a free and representative government, we recognize the paramount obligation to provide efficiently for the general education of the people, and we favor such legislation as will accomplish that end; that we respectfully recommend and ask of the national government, such aid, by the provision of a public fund, or the donation of public lands to the purposes of establishing schools in the several States, as will secure to the masses of the people of alclasses the benefits of a liberal education.

7. That we fully endorse the acts of Congress, passed to secure equal rights and protection to the citizens of the United States, in the several States; and we respectfully recommend a continuance of the present laws and the adoption of such further legislation as will more certainly secure to the citizens full and practical enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and liberties.

8. In the opinion of this Convention, the Democratic majority of the last Legislature by consolidating into one act its numerous propositions to amend the State Constitution, endeavored to force upon the people a false issue, and to coerce them into the adoption of obnoxious amendments, and insomuch as all these propositions must be submitted to the next Legislature for ratification, before the same can be referred to the people, therefore,

Resolved 1. That the amendments proposed as a whole do not meet the approval of the Republican party, because their adoption would subvert essential principles of the existing Constitution.

2. That Republicans can endorse a portion of said amendments and the next General Assembly may adopt such of them as shall seem best for the general welfare.

3. That we cordially endorse the administration of Gov. Caldwell, and recognize the fact that our people may rely upon his firmness in upholding their interests and defending their rights; and we heartily thank him for resisting the revolutionary purposes of those who designed to deprive the citizen of the protection afforded by the State Constitution.

4. That forgetful of personal preferences we pledge ourselves to support earnestly and without reserve, the candidates presented by this Convention, believing that in unity alone is strength, and that principles are more important than men, to the Republicans to North Carolina.

The following is the plan of organizationwhich was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the organization of the Republican party of North Carolina shall be as follows:

1. A State Executive Committee of eleven members, to be appointed by the President of the State Convention; and the President of the convention shall be *ex officio* one of the members of such committee.

2. A Congressional District committee for each District, to be composed of one member from each county, to be appointedby the Congressional District convention.

3. A county executive committee to be composed of one member from each township, to be appointed by the county convention.

4. A committee of five for each township, to be appointed by the people.

Resolved, That the present organization shall continue to exist until the new one shall be effected.

Resolved, That the representation in the county conventions shall be in accordance with the plan of organization of the party heretofore adopted.

The State executive committee is as follows:

Thos. Powers, of Craven.
T. B. Keogh, of Guilford.
N. W. Lillington, of Davie.,
G. L. Mabson, of New Hanover.
R. W. Logan, of Rutherford.
S. T. Carrow, of Beaufort.
J. H. Williamson, of Franklin.
J. W. Hood, of Mecklenburg.
J. H. Harris, of Wake.
R. B. Ellis, of Wake.
S. F. Phillips, of Wake, *ex officio*.

John W. Graham Democratic candidate for Treasurer, and John A Wo mack, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, both signed the Conservative address of 1871, declaring that they must levy a tax to pay the public debt, resign or perjure themselves—they didn't levy the tax, they did not resign. If they perjured themselves as they declared they would, are they fit to be further trusted.—*Era.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of this paper is in no way responsible for the views or statements of Correspondents; no communications of an anonymous character will be published; the real name of the writer must accompany all communications. Any one who may feel agrieved at statements made by correspondents can obtain the name on application to the Editor.

For the Evening Post.

Discussion at Goldsboro—Carrol Butts Beck—Clingman Meets his old Brigade—State Issues all Ignored—Grant's Horses and Cigars—The Main Issue of the Campaign.

Cantwell recounts the triumph of the last seven years and the progress under Republican rule!!!

GOLDSBORO, N. C., July 13, 1872.

DEAR POST:—Gen. Clingman commenced his State appointments by a speech at our Court House to day, and was replied to by Judge Cantwell, formerly an *aide de camp* on his staff. There were not many persons present, and they were all principally of the Democratic stripe. We noticed, however, Sheriff Rhodes, Messrs. Faircloth and Sherard, Maj. Graham, and Mr. Ezell of our party; also Gen. Cox, of Raleigh; Marshal Sam. Carrow and other dignitaries of the State.

The speaking commenced at fifteen minutes past twelve. Gen. Clingman opened with a fierce onslaught upon Grant's pet dogs, brother-in-laws and horses. He also made Mrs. Grant a party defendant to the bill of complaint against the Republican party, and the administration. He complained that the White House was full of military characters and the country was full of tax gatherers, who were growing rich on the plunder of the people, and who were contributing vast sums of money to make up the corruption fund to be lavished by thousands. Our people, he hoped, were too honest to be bought as the wretches proposed. At this point Marshal Carrow rose, and said he had seen a letter from a man named James B. Beck to Gen. Clingman, dated at Washington City, charging him (Marshal Carrow) with having received over a quarter of a million of dollars for electioneering purposes in North Carolina. He asked leave to interrupt the speaker just here, as he had to leave for Raleigh. He only wanted to say, that he had not been absent from the State in several months. Mr. Beck had not stated the truth, either in regard to his (Carrow's) visit to Washington, or the receipt of any money for that purpose by him. Under an act of Congress, he was required to make his return every quarter, for costs and fees of the National Court in this district. These returns are made on oath, and are subject to the inspection and approval of District Judge Brooks The three last terms had cost the people of the United States a heavy sum owing to the Ku Klux arrests and raids, and the violation of the Revenue Law and Internal tax. But this sum had been expended in North Carolina, and gone to enrich and not impoverish the people. His accounts had been inspected and approved by Judge Brooks. Vouchers to the amount of over two hundred thousand dollars filed in the usual way, passed upon by the officers of the Treasury, and he was happy to say paid and settled up in full.

If any gentleman wished to see the accounts in full, he could call at his office. It was not true as Mr. Beck said that he had received money from Washington for any other purpose or for any other account. Gen. Clingman resumed, next expatiating upon the presents Grant had received from his admirers.

In old times five thousand dollars was enough to run the Federal Courts, now it takes a quarter of a million. The tax on whiskey and tobacco was a nuisance, and ought to be abolished, it provoked people to violate the laws. There were thirteen unlawful stills in his own neighborhood. He asked one of these men why they were not broken up, and was told the officers had been there, but had been driven off. A good many snug white houses had been built lately in the mountains. Every now and then you meet the owners of them, sleek, fat, overdressed officials. He wanted their bills sharpened so that like the Irishman's duck, they should get only their share of the corn. Mr. Greeley was an honest man and an original secessionist, he would sweep the country like a tornado.

JUDGE CANTWELL

said in reply, he was happy to meet his old commander here to-day, they had both changed grounds considerably since the brigade was last at Goldsboro! He Judge C. had immediately after hostilities ceased taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and been readmitted a citizen, and had ever since supported the government as his oath required, and in good faith. The time had not yet come to discuss the claims of Grant and Greeley, he would see Gen. Clingman about that sometime between now and November. The present Republican State Administration claims re-election and endorsement and the question is on their fitness for office in the State, and that question demanded immediate attention. The election took place in New Gye. He could not tell whether Gen. C. was for Merrimon or not. All he could get out of him was for Greeley, and that Grant had been complimented by his countrymen, in various ways. Well, Grant had succeeded after others had failed. Had it not been for Grant Gen. C. had marched his victorious brigade into Washington city, and the conflict between them would not be for the Presidency but for the removal of Grant's disabilities. Had these presents been made to General C.'s friends the General was too generous himself to make any objection. Grant had saved the country from perpetual war and the Union from disolution. We he (Judge C.) a northern man, he would refuse him nothing. He could smoke and drink, and enjoy himself for life at the expense of the country he had saved—the people begrudged him no proper enjoyment suited to his taste and exalted merits.

The State was thriving under Republican rule, slavery had been abolished—free labor introduced, the experiment was succeeding admirably. Go, said he, to the people, and tell them what things ye see and hear. The blind, that is, the ignorant, receive their sight, the lame, that is, the poor and the oppressed, walk; the lepers, that is, the degraded and the oppressed, are cleansand elevated. The deaf, that is, the Democracy, hear; and the poor have the gospel of peace and reconciliation preached unto them.

He entered into various statistics detailing the material progress of the people in the reduction of their taxes. Exemption of imprisonment for debt, the abolition of the *ca sa* law. Mechanics lein and homestead, eligibility for office and the administration or justice, the happy riddance from the County Court system, no justice for life. No imposition of taxes without the consent of the people, owing to the Republican party. In all of which we were threatened with loss if the reactionists under Merrimon should succeed in the State election. The people should throw off their prejudice and lethargy, and sustain the political party, which has shown itself to be in accord with their interests, in sympathy with their government, and fully up to the demands of the age.

THE MEETING

passed off satisfactorily to our side, and you may rest assured that old Wayne will vindicate herself on the 1st of August next.

Yours truly,

VERITAS.

Judge Shipp's Recommendation.

Judge Shipp, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, Messrs. Battle & Sons, and T. B. Batchelor, recommended that indictments against Geo. W. Swepson be dismissed, provided Swepson would agree to pay back of his stealings from the State, *six cents in the dollar*. For this recommendation we are informed that the gentleman afore-mentioned received the sum of *two thousand dollars*. This sum we suppose was divided by three, and Judge Shipp received *six hundred and sixty six and sixty six and two thirds cents* for signing a recommendation which freed Swepson, amnested him from future indictment, and lost the State several millions of dollars.

This transaction places Judge Shipp in an unenviable light before the people of the State. There are two sides to this question, both of which are equally damaging to Judge Shipp.

1. Judge Shipp, as Attorney General and prosecuting officer of the State recommended that the indictments against Swepson be dismissed, provided Swepson would agree to pay back *six cents on the dollar of the millions* stolen from the State. This is the charge made by Mr. V. S. Lusk, and substantiated by the records of the Superior Court.

To meet this charge Judge Ship declares that he did not act in his official capacity as Attorney General, but as an individual lawyer.

This declaration falls to the ground when it is remembered that Judge Shipp *was* Attorney General when he signed the recommendation, and that as such officer he was in charge of prosecutions in which the State was interested.

II. Suppose Judge Shipp had not been Attorney General the fact that he recommended that indictments against Swepson be dismissed, provided Swepson would agree to pay back *six cents on the dollar of the millions* stolen from the State, is sufficient to damn him in the eyes of every man who desires that the Attorney General of the State shall be an officer who shall take care of the interests of the State, and see that she is not robbed with impunity, and an enormous debt saddled upon the State for which the people will receive no benefit whatever.

We have endeavored to state both sides of the case; the people will decide the matter at the ballot-box.

We presume the gentlemen who signed the recommendation will not deny that they received *two thousand dollars* for their services. If they do, we should like to know it.

How can the Republicans punish thieves as long as the Democrats continue to elect prosecuting officers who release them for six cents on the dollar, —*Raleigh Era.*